BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, HOWRAH, February 12, 1985. D. B. DEB RATNA DUTTA

## 31. NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF RARE AND LITTLE KNOWN CAREX LIGULATA NEES FROM NORTH-WEST HIMALAYA

(With a text-figure)

Carex ligulata Nees (Cyperaceae) was previously collected by Royle (1839), from the Himalayan region. Since then for over one and half centuries there is no record on the distribution of this species from North-West India, specially the Himalayan region. Recently, the species has been collected by us from an interior part of Garhwal Himalaya. The species is easily distinguished from its allies by a single terminal male spike and stem covered with leaf sheaths. The plant has fodder and local medicinal value in this area.

In the present text, a note on the distribution with a concise discription, figures of some parts (Fig. 1) of this species has been incorporated. The specimen has been deposited by us at Botanical Survey of India, Northern Circle, Dehradun (BSD) and Garhwal University Herbarium (GUH) at Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal.

Carex ligulata Nees Hook. f. in FBI. 6: 747 (1894); is a glabrous nearly smooth annual herb. Root stock woody and short. Stem simple, 30-40 cms. in length and covered

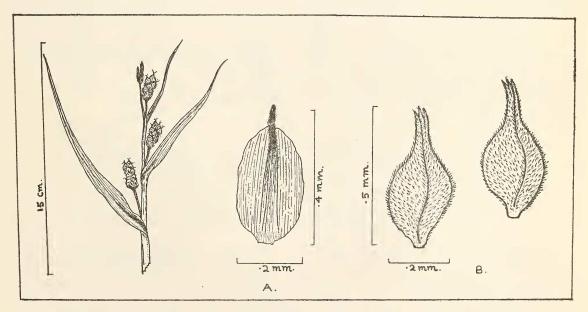


Fig. 1. Carex ligulata Nees: A. Single glume; B. Utricle.

throughout the length with leaf sheaths. Leaves grass-like, flat, striate. 3-4 mm wide. Lower leaves short, those springing from middle of the stem are about as long as inflorescence. Sheaths and leaves (partly) hairy. Female spikes. 3-6 cylindric, distant, 1-1.5 cms. erect on short peduncles, pale coloured. Terminal one male spike slender, 0.8-1.5 cms. brown coloured. Style 3-fid, female glumes ovoid acute, shorter than utricle. Utricle densely hairy, ovoid, triangular, acuminate into short 3-fid beak, 3 mm in length (beak included).

Flowering: Aug.-Sept., Fruiting: Sept.-Oct. (GUH Herb 6350).

Distributional notes: Carex ligulata Nees was previously reported from Western Himalaya (Kumaon and Kashmir at an elevation

PLANT SYSTEMATICS LABORATORY,
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
GARHWAL UNIVERSITY, SRINAGAR 246 174,
GARHWAL, U. P.,
January 29, 1985.

range of 5-7000 ft.) by Royle 1839, Falconer (see Hooker 1894), Duthie 1906. During a recent collection in Sept. 1984, this species was collected from Binsar valley (Sundergaon Gadhera) of Raath area (District Pauri) in North-West Himalaya at the elevation of 2000 m. The plant was found growing on open sunny places of Paddy and Eleusine coracana. Crops of wet Paddy field sides.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are thankful to the authorities of BSI, Northern Circle, Dehradun for Herbarium consultation and to Dr. (Mrs.) N. Ghyldiyal for the help in identification of the plant. One of us (RAS) is thankful to Deptt. of Environment, New Delhi for financial assistance.

R. A. SILAS R. D. GAUR

## REFERENCES

DUTHIE, J. F. (1906): Catalogue of The Plants Of Kumaon and of The Adjacent Portions Of Garhwal and Tibet Based On The Collections Made By Strachey And Winterbottom During The Years 1846-1849. London. Reprinted by Periodical Experts, New Delhi.

HOOKER, J. D. (1894): Flora Of British India. Vol. VI. Reprinted by Bishan Singh Mahandra Pal Singh, Dehradun.

ROYLE, J. F. (1839): Illustrations Of The Botany Of The Himalaya. Vol. i and ii.

## 32. CALPURNIA AUREA (AITON) BENTH. SSP. AUREA (PAPILIONOIDEAE) IN TAMILNADU CARNATIC, A NEW RECORD

(With eleven text-figures)

Brummitt (1967) treated the Indian component of the widespread African species under ssp. *indica*, a position followed in (THE FLORA OF THE TAMILNADU CARNATIC series (Matthew 1981, 1982 & 1983).

On further study, however, seven collections RHT 1565, 2873, 7456, 13610, 22476, 28956 (RHT), all from Yercaud, showed significant differences from ssp. *indica*. Brummitt confirmed that two of these collections (RHT 7465,